

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;
moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 43; lowest, 21.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

REVENUE BILL'S TOTAL NOW IS \$5,953,466,000

Committee Sends Mutilated
and Belated House Meas-
ure to Senate.

SPEEDY ACTION IS ASKED

La Follette and Smoot Follow
Penrose in the List of
Dissenters.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The revenue bill, seven months in preparation this year, despite the repeated pleas of the Treasury Department for haste, was finally reported to the Senate to-day by the Finance Committee.

The bill was scarcely recognizable as the Kitchen measure passed by the House two and a half months ago. The House bill was drawn while the war was at its height, with no suggestion of immediate peace in sight, and was therefore designed to raise a little more than \$8,000,000,000. Now it is designed to provide \$5,953,466,000 for this fiscal year and \$4,000,000,000 for the next and succeeding fiscal years.

The Senate is scheduled to take up the measure when it meets again on Tuesday. Republicans are strongly opposed to the feature which incorporates next year's taxes in this year's bill and a long, bitter fight is expected.

Simmons Appeals for Speed.

Aware of this, Chairman Simmons (N. C.) made this plea to the Senate: "I am advised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it will be necessary to begin the preparation of the forms by January 1, so as to fix the returns on the date provided in the bill, which is February 15. He stated also that it would be particularly dangerous to delay the beginning of that preparation until January 15. These forms have to be provided and there is considerable difficulty in their preparation. They have to be printed and circulated. It is necessary also to train many experts to go out in all districts of the country for the purpose of explaining to taxpayers the meaning of the bill and the computations in order to facilitate the returns and enable taxpayers to prepare them in time to file them as provided by law.

"The present law and also the pending bill each contain a provision which would authorize and enable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to extend the time of filing these returns for one month. That was done last year when it was found practically impossible after the present law had been passed to prepare the forms in time.

"The Commissioner exercised that power and extended the time for making the returns to April 15. He can do this year the same thing. That would, however, extend the time for the payment of the first installment of such taxes on the 15th day of March.

"The calculations of the Secretary of the Treasury I understand in making his arrangement for issuing certificates of indebtedness against these taxes, however, have been made with a view to the first payments being made on March 15.

Difficulty Is Controverted.

"That has raised a difficulty that is insurmountable. It merely requires some readjustment and would involve some inconvenience and all that sort of thing, but it is possible that it can be done. If that is done and if the bill should pass by February 1—not later than the 15th at the outside—it would be possible to collect the taxes under the law. The Commissioner stated, however, that to be on the safe side he ought to make preliminary arrangements and preparations with a view to collecting taxes under the present law and not spending more money than is absolutely necessary for him to have the work in proper condition in case we should not pass this bill by the first day of February."

Senator Smith (Mich.) inquired whether it was necessary that the bill should be approved by the President before the middle of next month in order to enable the Commissioner to get out the necessary forms—in other words, whether the absence of the President would interfere with the administration of the law.

Senator Simmons replied that he did not think so, that the Commissioner is in a limited way getting ready to prepare forms under the present law if the pending bill is not passed.

La Follette and Smoot Dissent.

Senator La Follette (Wis.) and Senator Smoot (Utah) gave notice that each will make a special dissenting report in addition to the majority report which Senator Penrose (Pa.) will make on behalf of the Republican members. Senator La Follette said his report would be very brief. Senator Smoot explained that his report will express his views regarding what he considered to be the late and excessive plan of taxing war and excess profits.

A great many technical changes in definitions are made in the Senate committee's revision of the measure. The whole schedule of surtaxes on personal incomes drawn up by the House was thrown out by the Senate Finance Committee and a new set of rates adopted in its stead. The House rates began at 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net income ex-

Summary of War Taxes Reported to the Senate

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Estimated revenue for the fiscal year under the bill reported to the Senate to-day is:

Income tax.....	\$2,207,000,000
War excess profits tax.....	2,400,000,000
Estate tax.....	75,000,000
Transportation and insurance.....	229,000,000
Beverages.....	450,000,000
Tobacco.....	240,000,000
Admissions and dues.....	54,000,000
Excise taxes.....	123,000,000
Special taxes.....	73,866,000
Stamp taxes.....	31,000,000
Floor taxes.....	70,000,000
Total estimated revenue.....	\$5,953,466,000

CASUALTIES TO COME, 120,114

16,000 Are Major Ones and
Rest Lightly Wounded,
Says Baker.

EXPLAINS DISCREPANCIES

Delay May Be Due To Fact
Most Names Will Come
by Courier.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Although the discrepancy between the number of casualties so far officially reported through the Adjutant-General's office and the number indicated in the last cablegram from Gen. Pershing is 120,114, only about 16,000 major casualties remain to be reported according to Secretary of War Baker. Major casualties include killed in action, died of wounds, died of other causes, severely wounded and missing.

A discrepancy of about 100,000 in the number of wounded concerns chiefly men not seriously wounded. Mr. Baker explained, and much of the delay in these cases may be due to the fact that these names have been forwarded by courier from France instead of by cable.

Baker's Explanation.

In a statement made public to-day Secretary Baker said: "The discrepancies between Gen. Pershing's cablegram of casualties of November 27 and the total casualties reported by the War Department in Washington are as follows:

	Reported	Discrepancy
Killed in action.....	12,000	2,000
Died of wounds.....	12,000	2,000
Died of other causes.....	1,000	2,000
Severely wounded.....	1,000	2,000
Missing and prisoners.....	1,000	2,000
Total.....	28,000	10,000

"It is estimated that 120,000 cases of discrepancy as to the wounded may be accounted for as follows:

Wounded.....	120,000
Discrepancy.....	10,000
Total.....	130,000

"The calculations of the Secretary of the Treasury I understand in making his arrangement for issuing certificates of indebtedness against these taxes, however, have been made with a view to the first payments being made on March 15.

One Name in Twenty Places.

"These records are not alphabetized and work upon them is necessarily slow, as the same name usually appears in twenty different places. The work upon these hospital reports was seriously impeded by the influenza epidemic, but is now going forward steadily. It is probable that in a matter of days the records will show that the soldier has been restored to duty after a relatively short stay in the hospital.

"The foregoing statement does not cover all the discrepancies, as will be seen, but in dealing with so great a number of cases it may be assumed that the remainder are in process of checking, either in the central records office in France or in the office of the Adjutant-General in Washington and that reports as to all identifiable casualties will be reported within a few days."

BRITAIN'S BILL PUT AT \$40,000,000,000

Sam Lloyd George Likely to
Demand From Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Great Britain will demand of Germany £40,000,000,000 for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war, according to the Daily Mail. The newspaper says it understands that David Lloyd George, the Premier, will make this announcement.

This, the Daily Mail adds, is what the war cost Great Britain and her dominions and British taxpayers will be relieved of £400,000,000 a year by the German payment.

PLOT REVEALED TO INVOLVE U. S. WITH JAPANESE

Lid Is Removed From the
Maze of Germany's Pre-
War Moves.

WANTED CAPITAL PAPER

Use of Washington "Post" for
Period of War for \$500,-
000 Was Proposed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—With the necessity for further secrecy gone the Department of Justice lifted the lid to-day of data in its possession upon the operations of pro-German influence in the United States prior to American entry into the war. Before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the bureau of investigations, treated the committee to a series of the most amazing revelations it has yet heard.

Activities of not only the German professional propagandists under the direction of Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador here, but of American citizens in the pay of the Berlin Government were revealed by Mr. Bielaski, ranging up to a surprising plan to take the attention of the American people away from European affairs by trying to embroil them with Japan.

Edward Lyell Fox, said by Mr. Bielaski to have been in the direct pay of the German Government at one time, was quoted from documents now in the possession of the Department of Justice to prove it was the author of the astounding plan, the details of which he had worked out to some extent.

Fox, who was an American newspaper correspondent at one time, was recently discharged from the American Army because his presence was considered dangerous, according to the Department of Justice witness.

Fox wrote to Capt. von Papen, then Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, and to the German Ambassador, Mr. Bernstorff, and to the German Consul in New York, advising them to keep up their propaganda in America prior to 1917, giving him the details of the means he would employ to get the American Government into difficulties with Japan, to check the growing pro-Ally sentiment in the United States and turn the eyes of the American people in another direction.

Fox, Mr. Bielaski said, wrote to Von Papen that not only would a war scare with Japan and the United States as the belligerents take attention away from Europe and sympathy with the Allies, but would also keep up their propaganda in America prior to 1917, giving him the details of the means he would employ to get the American Government into difficulties with Japan, to check the growing pro-Ally sentiment in the United States and turn the eyes of the American people in another direction.

Mr. Bielaski produced documents to show the efforts made by the German Government, through Dr. Heinrich Albert and the German Embassy, to buy American newspapers for the purpose of pro-German propaganda to influence American public sentiment.

Washington "Post" Involved.

To this end Mr. Bielaski introduced a confidential despatch sent from the German Embassy by Count von Bernstorff October 17, 1914, which Mr. Bielaski allowed to speak for itself. This despatch was as follows:

Confidential despatch from the Imperial Embassy, Washington, October 17, 1914.

Strictly confidential for Dernburg and privy counsel for Albert: Washington Post was offered me to-day to buy for \$2,000,000, with intention to buy it back again after the war for \$1,500,000. A second offer was to put the paper entirely at our disposal for two months for \$100,000. The paper is of importance as the only large newspaper of the capital. How do you stand on the question of the money? I have not yet inquired in Berlin. (Signed) Bernstorff.

The disappointment of the embassy in a sudden change of ownership and control of the newspaper in question was shown to the committee in the following report which was sent by Dr. Albert A. Fieber, secretary of the German information service, to the Foreign Office in Berlin under date of August 2, 1916:

The Washington Post, whose neutral attitude toward the belligerents during the present war has won for it warm recognition from the German side, has of late materially changed its tone in questions of European politics and seems fairly on the way to join our enemies.

Russian Influence Used.

From reliable sources I learn that this change of front is due to the Russian Ambassador in Washington. After the death of its former owner, John R. McLean, the Washington Post, together with the Cincinnati Enquirer, came into the hands of the son of the first mentioned, Ed McLean, on whom his aunt, Mme. Bismarck, is said to have great influence.

Mr. McLean, Jr., inaugurated his ownership by naming as editorial director one Bill Spurgeon, who is said to be a British subject and a nephew of Robert P. Porter, one of the chief leaders of the Northcliffe ring.

The name of Samuel Untermyer, New York, was brought into the investigation for the first time in connection with negotiations for an unnamed New York newspaper. Mr. Bielaski told the committee that the

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE TO LAST 5 MONTHS; KAISER IN SECRET TOUCH WITH ARMY CHIEFS; BALFOUR SHOWS NEED FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PRESIDENT WILL
SPEAK ON NAVY

Is Expected to Discuss Church-
ill's Utterance After Ar-
rival in France.

READS EXCERPT ON SHIP

Plans Have Been Altered So
That Paris Will Be Reached
Saturday Next.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.
ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 10 A. M.—President Wilson read to-day from the wireless despatches Winston Spencer Churchill's renewed declaration for British naval supremacy. The President evinced great interest in the bulletin but did not comment on it.

It is apparent that this subject is uppermost in Mr. Wilson's mind and he is expected to express himself on it soon after reaching France in a public address or in conferences with the Entente statesmen preceding the sessions of the peace congress.

The President kept late to-day, but after breakfast he again was hard at work on his accumulated correspondence.

The George Washington is running into warmer waters now that the vessel is approaching the Azores. The weather is variable to-day, but mostly fair.

President Wilson was in wireless communication to-day with Admiral Mayo on board the battleship Pennsylvania, which is conveying the George Washington.

The George Washington probably will make the trip to the United States with wounded while the President is in attendance upon the peace conference.

It is probable that President Wilson will go to Italy after he has visited France and England.

Discharged From Army.

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WILHELM SENDS
CODE MESSAGES

Allies Intercept Communica-
tions Directed to Aids of
Hindenburg.

COUP MAY BE PLANNED

Diplomats Believe Effort Will
Be Made to Wrest Control
From Socialists.

No More Immunity From
Law for Hohenzollerns

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Prussian Government has formally withdrawn the privilege heretofore held by the members of the Hohenzollern family of immunity from law.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Entente Allies have intercepted despatches passing between William Hohenzollern and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's aides in the German army, according to information reaching diplomatic circles here. The purport of the messages is not yet known and it may be weeks or months before code experts decipher them. But the fact seems established that the ex-Kaiser is endeavoring to maintain secret control of the German armies for future emergencies.

The officers of the German armies from Hindenburg down have sworn allegiance to the Kaiser and not to the German nation. These officers, it is pointed out here, are all the creatures of the Kaiser, chosen by him and appointed by him, and so far as known here they never have retracted their vows of allegiance. The fact that their supreme leader is within easy reach, even though on neutral soil, adds materially to the possibility of his exercising an effective though secret control in Germany.

Messages Also Intercepted Here.

Coincident with the reports that the Kaiser was secretly in touch with the war lords comes the news that significant messages have been intercepted on this continent which have been sent out by the German diplomats in Mexico City to other Latin American cities. The tenor of these messages is in the nature of an encouragement to German interests and German firms to have patience to obtain easy peace terms and to obtain easy peace terms and to obtain easy peace terms.

Official of the State Department here are unable to explain why the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, official organ of the former German Government, has published reports that the Kaiser had been seen by an American and allied troops were going to occupy Berlin and why it is asserted that this information came from American sources. This Government knows nothing about it.

Armistice to Be Renewed.

The idea may be to discourage the Socialist extremists and warn them of the consequences of disorder. Disorders making it impossible for Germany to fulfill the terms of the armistice might, it is admitted, necessitate sending allied and American troops to German cities, including the German capital.

The armistice, which expires on December 17, will be renewed. Extra stipulations will be added both respecting Germany and Austria-Hungary, for many matters have come up within the last two weeks which the allied and American leaders believe should have been arranged in the first armistice. Marshal Foch will handle the second armistice proceedings in very much the same manner as he handled the first. Some reference to the ex-Kaiser's activities or place of abode may figure in the next armistice discussions.

The question whether the ex-Kaiser really contemplates returning to Germany and later remaining power is regarded by diplomats here as by no means settled.

Continued on Second Page.

Tobacco Is a Great
Help to Our Soldiers

"ASK any doctor if tobacco does not help the soldier," writes Lieut. George A. Collier, Twelfth Machine Gun Battalion, to THE SUN. Tobacco Fund, from France. He asks that the good work be kept up. It will.

More messages of thanks from the boys "over there" may be read on page 6.

A collection of rare gifts to the smoke fund will be sold next Friday at a party to be held in the Yama Yama Room of the Hotel St. Andrew.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Says Militarists Aid
Terrorists in Berlin

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Zurich correspondent of Le Journal telegraphs that a siege of Berlin is being prepared by the terrorists, led by Liebknecht. The terrorist counter revolution was to have started Tuesday, but action was postponed.

Everything was in readiness for the coup to-night. Motor trucks rushed about with ammunition and arms. Liebknecht has at his disposal 150,000 armed supporters and has posted the city with proclamations saying he will soon be in power. The Spartacist group already has control of the majority of the public buildings.

The correspondent says he is informed from the most reliable source that the former German military leaders are aiding in spreading the Bolshevik propaganda, and that Von Tiritz is one of the leaders in this enterprise, the theory being that if the terrorists gain control, the Allies will come in and put them down.

The majority of the people of Berlin, the correspondent adds, are sincerely hopeful that the Entente will send troops there as quickly as possible.

GERMANY FACES DOUBLE DANGER

Republic Menaced by Eisner's
Propaganda for Separate
Government.

SOVIETS OUT OF CONTROL

Ebert Group Lacks Strength
Even to Call Elections
for Assembly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Dec. 6.—At present two grave dangers threaten the new German republic. One is the separatist movement headed by Premier Eisner of Bavaria, who is issuing the wildest propaganda against Berlin's leadership and who is anxious to create a South German republic, which would thus smash the whole fabric of Bismarck's federation.

The other danger, equally pressing, arises from the quarrel in Berlin between the Soviets and the military authorities. The whole situation is chaotic and the extremists are naturally taking advantage of the situation to advance their own fantastic theories. A proletarian revolution is planned for December 15.

From the first days of the republic the question before Germany has been whether there would be a rule of all the people under some such system as Ebert proposes or domination by the full fledged anarchists led by Liebknecht. So far there is no reply to this question. The lack of energy on the part of Ebert and his group naturally strengthens the hands of the extremists. The Ebert government apparently is not able even to settle the question of summoning the elections for elections to a national assembly.

Despatches from Amsterdam say that everybody in Berlin seems to be quarrelling with everybody else. Bethmann-Holweg, former Chancellor, has been permitted to use the columns of the North German Gazette to carry on arguments with the Allies concerning the responsibility for the war.

"How comes it," he asks, "that notwithstanding the facts were repeatedly presented in the Reichstag, practically the whole world is convinced of Germany's guilt? I long for the day when I can stand before an impartial tribunal, where both sides may submit their evidence and the truth be brought out."

"Everybody knows what endless misery our compulsory march into Belgium caused, and how we have not only been libeled as barbarians, but also accused as the authors of the war. In August, 1914, I spoke openly and honestly regarding Belgium and I adhere to every word uttered on that occasion. I have nothing to add."

Premier Averts Rail Strike

Engine Men Get Eight Hour Day
in Britain and Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Premier Lloyd George returned to London to-day from his speaking tour and took charge of the railroad situation. He conferred with Sir Albert H. Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, after which Sir Albert received representatives of the railway men and explained the Premier's attitude.

The result of the Premier's mediation soon developed when word was sent from the conference that a beginning had been made by granting the locomotive men an eight hour day. The settlement includes Ireland and becomes operative February 1. Other conditions remain unchanged while committees of both sides review wages and other questions.

U. S. PLAN IS
CHECK TO WAR

British Minister Declares It
the Most Important Issue
For Peace Conference.

REAL PARLEY IN JANUARY

Allies Will Agree on Terms
Before Giving Them to En-
emies for Ratification.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in outlining his views on the peace conference to-day, told the Associated Press that he thought the meeting in Paris this month would be merely informal and preliminary to the conference of the associated Governments at the first of the year, which would formulate all the important terms of peace agreements. This conference, he added, would be the most important and the longest of the series. When it is finished the enemy countries will be called in to ratify the conclusions reached.

Mr. Balfour said that the British Government had not yet made any fixed arrangements for President Wilson to visit England, as it would be premature to do so until more was known regarding the President's own plans. Great Britain would be guided solely by his wishes.

The Foreign Secretary said he believed the question of a league of nations was the most important work imposed on the conference. "The prominence Mr. Wilson has given the subject is a valuable contribution to civilization," he declared.

U. S. to Bear Large Share.

"I think," continued Mr. Balfour, "a league of nations a vital necessity if this war is to produce all the good we expect to come out of it. The United States would have to bear a large share in the work it involves. It should be something more than a mere instrument to prevent war. The world is more complicated than we are inclined to think. It would be folly to imagine it possible to constitute a world with States endowed with equal powers and rights, and equal machinery for them is one of the highest functions the conference can deal with."

Referring to President Wilson's phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy," Mr. Balfour said: "I do not think the world can be made safe for democracy merely by multiplying the number of democratic States."

Mr. Balfour explained that he was not thinking especially of Germany, but of new States in process of formation in eastern Europe.

"We must not assume," he said, "that when a system is created in eastern Europe like that which will be impossible. The passions which arise between neighboring democracies make them quite as prone to undertake strife as if under other forms of government."

Must Prevent Future Wars.

"Some critics say the changes that are being made in eastern Europe will Balkanize Europe, but I look forward to the day when Europe will be a more united and more peaceful continent. It is impossible to talk about democracy except for countries which have reached a relatively advanced stage of civilization. A league could be trustee for those less developed. Holding this view I regard a league of nations the greatest work of the conference."

Asked if Russia would be represented at the peace conference Mr. Balfour replied:

"It is hard to define what Russia is now. We have no relations with the Bolshevik Government, which is the main de facto government in Central European Russia. But there are many other de facto governments."

"I think Russia's status will be settled at the peace conference. I cannot conceive that the conference will regard any Russian Government as at present constituted entitled to send delegates."

War Cost Will Drain Germany.

Discussing the question of the war damages Germany will have to pay he said:

"I think, if the amount is to be determined by President Wilson's fourteen points, the narrowest interpretation of those points would call for a payment which would strain Germany's resources to the utmost."

Mr. Balfour said he desired to send to America in connection with the celebration of British War "a message of warm thanks for the recognition and appreciation shown by the United States for the British effort in the common cause. The more we dwell on the work of the war the more we realize it was a common work."

To Aid French Demobilization.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Council of Ministers decided to-day to create an under secretaryship of demobilization. Louis Deschamps, deputy for Ille-et-Vilaine, has been chosen for the post.

Sessions to Fix Final Terms
to Begin in January and
End in May.

SELECTING DELEGATES

Supreme War Council's
Proceedings Go to Presi-
dent by Radio.

CONFERENCE DEC. 16 OR 17

Defeated Nations to Have Rep-
resentatives Present at
Deliberations.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—President Wilson will be informed by wireless to-day of the plans for the assembling of the interallied conference and the meeting of the peace congress. He will be advised also concerning the recent gathering of the Supreme War Council at London.

In the meantime reports that the President has approved of anything done at the Supreme Council are premature, as the steps taken at the meeting will not be made known to him until to-day.

The plans concerning the peace meetings are the result of Col. Edward M. House's long talk with Premier Clemenceau following a conference with Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador in France.

Conference Meets Dec. 16 or 17.